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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Joint Commission With Libya Meeting Ends 27 Nov

AB2711213489 Ndjamen Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Text] The deliberations of the Chad-Libya joint commission, which started 3 days ago, ended this afternoon at the Cite d'Afrique. The attending Libyan delegation, which was led by Mr (Bayyin Bisheri) has since left our capital for Tripoli. Prior to his departure the leader of the Libyan delegation, Mr (Bayyin Bisheri) answered questions from our reporter concerning the atmosphere in which the deliberations were held.

[Begin (Bisheri) recording in Arabic followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French] The commission held a 3-day meeting [words indistinct] and that protocol contains the implementation of the Algiers General Agreement [words indistinct] were held with frankness, brotherliness, and objectivity. We examined the agreement [words indistinct]. It is not only the implementation of that agreement that we are seeking. But we [words indistinct] to make steps forward. After examining the issues on the (?agenda) we signed a friendship agreement, a treaty of good neighborliness and of nonaggression because [words indistinct] between Libya and Chad, are not problems [words indistinct] a common history and a common border. [end recording]

Mr (Bisheri), to whom you have just listened, expressed optimism regarding an improvement in the situation between Chad and Libya. [Words indistinct] that political desire [words indistinct] may become a reality [words indistinct] the signing of the general agreement with Libya, as was stated by the minister of information and civic orientation at the opening of the meeting. [Words indistinct] continues some activities that are nefarious for our country's security. Our country Chad, Minister Adoum Moussa Seif stressed, has been preoccupied by the search for peace, a lasting frank, and sincere peace within its borders. Our country is also preoccupied by the need to maintain ties of solidarity

and brotherliness between the two Chadian and Libyan peoples, ties that are long-standing, as was stressed by Mr (Bisheri).

PLO Envoy Meets Habre; Mission To Open 'Soon'

AB2411105889 Ndjamen Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Excerpt] The state of Palestine will soon open an embassy in Chad. The announcement was made this morning by 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, the ambassador of the state of Palestine, who was received for over 1 hour by President El Hadj Hissein Habre. After the audience, the Palestinian envoy stated that he had conveyed a message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to President Habre. He also said that topics of discussion with the head of state included the Palestinian issue and the upcoming opening of a PLO mission in Chad. [passage omitted]

Opposition Group Blames Ndjamen for Fighting

AB2611180689 Paris AFP in French 2014 GMT
24 Nov 89

[Text] Lagos, 24 Nov (AFP)—The Movement for Democracy and Socialism in Chad (MDST, opposition in exile) has called for an end to the "fratricidal and bloody war" in favor of "national reconciliation and peace." This was contained in a communique submitted to AFP in Lagos.

The process of national reconciliation and peace, which has been "patiently organized by African heads of state and Western countries," is jeopardized by the fighting going on in eastern Chad, which, the MDST feels, should be blamed on the Ndjamen government. This fighting "results from the concentration of power and suppression of democracy and freedom by the government in power," the document states. "Can true peace be achieved in a country where freedom and dignity are suppressed, where the regime favors one class to the detriment of the others?" the MDST asks.

Finally, the MDST calls on "all opposition groups, particularly their leaders, to do away with all political differences and rather promote a constructive opposition."

Ethiopia

TPLF Leader Holds London News Conference

AB2411182489 Paris AFP in French 1718 GMT
23 Nov 89

[Text] London, 23 Nov (AFP)—The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) reported that its troops had made a major breakthrough in their march on the capital after taking the locality of Merena (northern Shewa), less than 160 km north of Addis Ababa, on 17 November.

At a news conference in London Meles Zenawi, secretary general of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), the main component part of the EPRDF, said that this victory against the government troops proved that "the so-called war that cannot be won can after all be won by the opposition forces in a not too distant future." "The war in Ethiopia has reached a turning point," he added, "since the TPLF and the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (EPDM) joined forces to form the EPRDF. During the past months, the front has disabled tens of thousands of government soldiers, seized huge quantities of weapons, and has more than tripled the liberated zones."

Mr Zenawi, however, admitted that the opposition to Colonel Mengistu's regime was "very divided," and that consequently "armed clashes" could not be excluded among its component parts after the "certain" fall of the current regime. Mr Zenawi explained that it is in this context that the TPLF proposed an eight-point peace plan—providing notably for the formation of a provisional coalition government and the organization of elections—and embarked on preliminary discussions with the government 4-10 November in Rome.

He confirmed that these discussions, embarked upon on behalf of the TPLF only, had settled some procedural issues for full negotiations. Another meeting, scheduled for 12 December in Rome, is expected to tackle the "very important" questions that have not been settled: "the choice of participants in the negotiations, the agenda, the choice of the meeting chairman and the observers."

Questioned by AFP as to whether the TPLF was making plans for a separate agreement (without the other parties and opposition to the government), Mr Zenawi said that a position had been adopted but that it was not "wise at this juncture to reveal it." In the military field, the EPRDF said that the locality of Merena had been conquered after the "destruction" of the 151st Brigade and several battalions of the 2d Special Forces Brigade (Special Commando Brigade), under the command of General Aberra.

Furthermore, the EPRDF said that it had inflicted a heavy defeat on pro-government paramilitary forces made up of the 2d Revolutionary Army on 16 November in the Zala Ambesa area (northern Tigray), resulting in

170 dead, 209 injured, and 345 prisoners. The opposition front also announced that a Mig-23 was downed in Mekele (Tigray Region) on 14 November, during a raid by four government fighter planes on "civilian targets." On the same day, he added, the EPRDF "destroyed entrenched enemy forces" in Kara, in the southwest of the country. Then, on the 2 following days, it inflicted "heavy losses" on large forces which were trying to move from Dese (Welo Region) to Were Illu.

People's Militia Volunteers Begin Training

LD2711220189 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Many thousands of voluntary people's militia from northern and eastern Shewa administrative areas, who are inspired by the arrogant war waged by the Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF], and who are ready to counter this aggression, today entered their allocated training center. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Carter Expects Ethiopia Talks To End 28 Nov

AB2711190089 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT
27 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 27 (AFP)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said here Monday that he expected preliminary peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and Eritrean Rebels to wind up Tuesday.

Speaking after Monday's session, the eighth day of the talks, he said: "My expectation is that the talks will conclude tomorrow," Carrie Harmon of the Carter Centre said.

Talks between the Ethiopian Government and the rebels Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) would resume Tuesday morning because they were "still some things to be discussed on the issue of observers" to fully-fledged talks, Ms Harmon said.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was back in the chair, after flying to Addis Ababa during a one-day break Sunday, to consult with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Sources close to the EPLF said Sunday that there had been agreement that former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere would serve as co-chairman with Mr. Carter and that the two would choose their secretariat, the same sources said.

A final sticking point then had been the choice of seven international observers. The Government delegation asked for a recess saying it wanted to confer with Addis Ababa and to check the willingness of chosen observers to serve, they added.

The EPLF, which like the government could choose two observers is understood to want the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the U.N.

The Eritrean war in the north of Ethiopia has lasted 28 years and is Africa's oldest civil conflict. The EPLF has been fighting for independence for the former Italian colony brought into federation with Ethiopia in 1952 and incorporated into the country in 1962.

The EPLF wants a referendum to allow Eritreans to chose between full independence, federal association with Ethiopia, or regional autonomy.

Mr. Carter, on Sunday flew to Addis Ababa via Khartoum, where he met with Sudanese Junta leader General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir sources close to the former president said Monday. In Addis Ababa later he conferred with rebel SPLA leaders.

The former U.S. President announced on arrival here November 19 that the Khartoum Government and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had agreed to hold talks in Nairobi starting December 1.

Uganda

More on Museveni's Reshuffle of Army Leadership

LD2711144889 Nairobi KNA in English 1204 GMT
27 Nov 89

[Text] Kampala, 27 Nov (PANA)—President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has made wide-ranging reshuffles in the leadership of the National Resistance Army [NRA], appointing a new army commander.

Under the new changes announced Sunday night on Radio Uganda, Lt Gen Museveni appointed Colonel Mugisha Muntu, who has been the divisional commander in Lira (northern Uganda), the army commander and promoted to the rank of major general.

Maj Gen Salim Saleh, who has been the army commander, is retired from active service and posted to the National Reserve on special duties. The National Reserve is yet to be organized.

Brig David Tinyefuza, who has been Chief of Combat Operations, replaces Major Elly Tunwine as the Minister of State for Defense and promoted to the rank of Major General. Major General Tunwine is to go for a course.

The Secretary for Defense is now Brig Frederick Oketcho, who has been the Chief of Staff and promoted to the rank of Major General. Major Gen Emilio Mondo, who has been the Secretary for Defense, is dropped.

The deputy minister of defence, Maj General Fred Rwigyema, is to go for a course. Col Sam Nanyumba, who has been the commandant of the Air Defense and Artillery Unit, Bombo, is appointed the Chief of Staff and promoted to the rank of brigadier.

Col Joram Mugume, who has been division commander in Mbale (Eastern Uganda), is now the chief of combat operations, and Col Ivan Koreta, who has been the Director of the Air Force, is now the Chief of Logistics and Engineering and promoted to the rank of Brigadier.

Lt Col Santos Okecho becomes the new Chief of Training and Recruitment.

Lt Col John Mateeka becomes the Chief of Personnel and Administration.

Director of Records is Maj Mathias Ssewankambo.

Director of Air Force is Lt Col Kiiza and promoted to colonel.

Deputy Director of the Air Force is Maj Mubiru and promoted to Lt Colonel.

Col Kyaligonza, who has been the Chief of Logistics and Engineering, is to go for a course.

Col Chihandae, who has been Chief of Training and Recruitment, and Lt Col Mohammed Kashiringi, who has been director of records, have been retired and to be posted to the Civil Service.

De Klerk To Replace National Management System
MB2811090589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0900 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Pretoria Nov 28 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, announced today (Tuesday) that the National Management System, with its network of joint management committees, is to be replaced by a "goal-oriented" system to co-ordinate joint state actions.

Addressing a parade at the SA [South African] Police College at which he handed the national standard to the SAP, he said the National Management System had especially since the inception of the state of emergency in 1986 made a useful contribution to stabilising matters in specific communities.

He wished to convey his thanks and that of the government to the dedicated way in which the security and welfare communities had carried out their instructions within the system.

"As a result of changed circumstances and practical experience, certain specific adjustments have however become necessary."

After a thorough investigation, the main aims of which had been better goal achievement, cost-efficiency, and the elimination of interference in departments line functions and responsibilities, the cabinet had decided the management system should be adapted from its present form.

The new co-ordinating system, which would be "needs-oriented," would be striven after as follows:

On central level, co-ordination would take place within the cabinet, cabinet committees between senior officials and, according to need, between interdepartmental task groups.

On regional and local level, co-ordination would still take place according to needs within specially constituted committees.

In order to more clearly describe their task and mission, they would respectively be known as joint and local co-ordinating centres.

"This all lets the need for a national joint management centre [JMC] disappear," President de Klerk said.

Matters which could not be handled on local and regional levels would henceforth be passed through directly by the line functionaries to their department head office for attention by departmental heads and, if necessary, the minister himself.

Mr de Klerk said the State Security Council (SSC) would still continue to fulfil its statutory functions.

At the same time the cabinet ministers who were members of the SSC would from now on form a cabinet

committee for security matters with the same work method as other cabinet committees.

In this process, rationalisation of the SSC's secretariat would also take place.

President de Klerk said the advantages of the new approach were:

- That the cabinet was confirmed as the highest policy-making and co-ordinating authority
- Co-ordinating action and teamwork on all levels of state activity were still being promoted
- Duplication was being eliminated
- Several committees were being abolished
- The line function authority of departments was being ensured
- There were savings in costs and
- Flexibility and adaptability was built in.

Mr de Klerk said he wished to emphasise these steps should in no way be seen as a breaking down of South Africa's security forces.

"What is now being done enjoys the full support of the command structure of the Defence Force and the police and the ministers concerned."

Expanding on President de Klerk's speech, top government sources pointed out the JMC system had held certain advantages, such as "people learning to work together."

The new system amounted to decisions no longer being "forced down from the top."

It was also more needs-oriented.

All government departments involved in regions would come together to choose their own chairman, and the co-ordinating centres would not necessarily meet regularly, but as the need arose.

The sources said the new approach would be partnerships, with recognition of the various parties' autonomy.

"Previously it was more structured—now it is more needs-oriented."

They also pointed out the State Security Council could not take decisions on its own, but only advise the cabinet.

The move should also not necessarily be seen as a relaxation in security involvement—"circumstances are changing all the time."

The sources said the move could be seen as being in line with the new style of government of President de Klerk, and it was a reality that the welfare situation of people was coming more to the fore.

"This does not mean security is less important."

There could be nine of the new co-ordinating centres, as there were nine regions in South Africa.

The chairman could come from any department and only the people involved would come together at a specific meeting.

(The joint management committees were all "co-incidentally" chaired by Army men.)

The sources added there was "nothing sinister" about the new system.

It was more flexible and the aim was to adapt to new circumstances and style—"it's not a question of throwing out the baby with the bath water."

President Expects 'Hit Squad' Report 'Within Days'

MB2811095589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0946 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 28, SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said in Pretoria on Tuesday he expected a report "within days" on allegations that hit squads operated within the SA [South Africa] Police force.

Speaking at a parade at the SA Police College in Pretoria West, Mr de Klerk said the report would enable the government to make a "sensible and well-considered" decision on further steps.

"In as far as may be necessary, strong action will be taken," he said.

Mr de Klerk criticised "efforts to drag the whole police force through the mud."

The thousands of police officers—the overwhelming majority of the force—who helped to maintain law and order in an impeccable manner deserved better.

The police were performing their duties under extremely difficult circumstances.

"It is no easy task to maintain law and order in a period of fundamental change and relative economic adversity."

The government was sympathetic to the needs of the SAP.

"We will try, within the framework of present constraints, to address them," he said.

"Hopefully some of the most pressing problems can at least be alleviated."

Paris Indaba Talks Begin 'Quietly' 27 Nov

MB2811050789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0104 GMT 28 Nov 89

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] Paris Nov 28 SAPA—The Paris "indaba" on a post-apartheid South Africa, which has boiled down from an expected substantial forum to discussions

between the exiled ANC [African National Congress] and mainly white liberal political and economic figures, kicked off quietly here on Monday [27 November].

The hope was nevertheless expressed at a press conference after the first day's discussions that the South African Government—which has dismissed and rejected the "indaba" ostensibly because it is taking place on foreign soil—would take note of the results "whether it likes it or not".

The scheduled week-long conference, taking place behind closed doors at a guarded sports complex outside Paris, was emphatically described by spokesmen as another "exploratory" meeting not intended to form part of pre-negotiation talks with the government.

Details of discussions so far—mostly on a group basis after introductions by key speakers—were not disclosed, but indications were the focus was on the political and economic structure of a post-apartheid South Africa, and not necessarily the process of achieving this.

Spokesmen for the senior 25-man ANC delegation at the talks said the organisation maintained the necessary climate for negotiations was "nowhere near", in spite of State President F.W. de Klerk's reform commitments and his latest actions.

The ANC would continue its armed struggle against apartheid and the South African Government.

Conditions for negotiation remained, among others, the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations, the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of all political prisoners and detainees.

The press conference was chaired by Afrikaner writer and exiled former political prisoner Breyten Breytenbach—sporting a scarf in the green, gold and black colours of the ANC—in the Palais de Chaillot Cultural Centre, on the banks of the Seine River opposite the Eiffel Tower.

Flanking Mr Breytenbach were the ANC external affairs spokesman, Thabo Mbeki, Murphy Morobe of the United Democratic Front, Steve Tshwete of the ANC's Lusaka headquarters, and former liberal opposition parliamentarians, Dr Alex Boraine and Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, co-directors of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative to South Africa (IDASA), which played a leading role from within South Africa in arranging the conference.

The wife of France's President Francois Mitterand, Danielle, whose human rights organisation, Frances-Liberte, is hosting the "indaba" only spoke briefly at the press conference, explaining through an interpreter her organisation was merely providing a platform.

He wish was that South Africans—those exiled and those from within the country—would meet and discuss the future.

There was "a difference between solidarity and interference", she said.

Mrs Mitterand played a key role in organising the controversial 1987 Dakar, Senegal, meeting between 50 liberal white South Africans, led by IDASA, and the ANC.

Indaba organisers had originally hoped for a large contingent of delegates from South Africa, but they scaled these numbers down to 110 last week and then conceded on Monday that only 75 had made it, citing "too-late" invitations and passport validation and travel arrangement problems.

The star-studded guest list, ranging from recently-released ANC leaders and much publicised internal anti-apartheid figures to prominent quasi-government spokesmen such as Reserve Bank governor Dr Chris Stals, did not materialise.

It was heard on Monday night that the conference, scheduled to continue to Saturday afternoon, might be cut short to Friday, as delegates wanted to leave by then.

Expected anti-apartheid personalities such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak were missing—the leading cleric present was Father Smangaliso Mkatshwa, secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACC).

Careful emphasis was however made of the participation of leading Afrikaner Broderbond [Brotherhood] figures, like Prof Pieter de Lange and F.W. de Klerk's brother Dr Wimpy de Klerk, who, in their "personal capacities", recently met ANC leaders for talks at a secret venue outside London.

Although the "indaba" should not be seen as an attempt to initiate negotiations with the South African [words indistinct] country were viewed as participants in "eventual negotiations".

Responding to a question on the absence of KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi—originally on the guest list according to media leaks—Mr Breytenbach denied the ANC had played any role in deciding who attended the conference.

An ANC spokesman said later however that there were differences "over a number of years" between his organisation and Chief Buthelezi's Zulu Inkatha movement, and that the Paris "indaba" was not seen as a suitable venue to resolve these.

The ANC spokesman added that the Pan-Africanist Congress—which split from the ANC in the early 60's—had also not been invited "and probably would not have accepted anyway".

Meanwhile, a South African diplomat in Paris confirmed that the "indaba's" proceedings would be followed with interest—albeit mainly from press reports.

Talks Continue 28 Nov

MB281/113089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1109 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Paris, Nov 28, SAPA—The Paris "Indaba" entered its second day of secret discussions here on Tuesday with barely a mention in the French national media.

What was initially intended to be a substantive debating forum for a wide spectrum of South Africans on the political future of the country has been scaled down to discussions between the exiled ANC [African National Congress] and about 75 mainly white liberal political and economic figures from the Republic.

The "indaba" emerged from its secured hideout at a sports complex outside the city Monday night to give a lengthy and well-attended press conference.

The results on Tuesday morning were one or two "matter of record" paragraphs and pictures in a few of Paris' major daily newspapers and passing mention by radio and television.

A seasoned foreign correspondent in Paris pointed out the city was a venue for dozens of international conferences and the "indaba" was regarded as "just another talking shop."

The absence from discussions of South African Government representatives and the black nationalist Inkatha movement of Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had devalued the "indabas" newsworthiness to the French media.

The series of discussions with a top contingent of the ANC's senior leadership is due to continue until Saturday, when another press conference will be held.

25 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2511092789

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

'Local Option' on Trial—"Encouraging though his style has been in rising to the challenge, it is already apparent that apartheid laws and ingrained attitudes" stand in President de Klerk's way, states the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 25 November in a page 8 editorial. "Legislation is required for many of the bigger changes needed, with a probable delay of months or even years. Not surprisingly, Mr de Klerk felt he could not wait for that process if he were to respond appropriately to the political imperatives of the times. Hence his resort to announcements outstripping his direct authority—such as the opening of beaches to all races." "For too long the National Party used white 'local option' as an excuse for shrugging off the blame for apartheid practices damaging the national image. Now local option is on trial. Properly used, it would be better than arbitrary

presidential decrees. But it has validity only when it represents the views of all the people it affects."

Investigation, Purge Needed—"Lawlessness within the law quickly leads to corruption. It is essential, therefore, that the investigations now begun" into possible police "death squads" "should increase in momentum and gain considerable publicity," asserts Harvey Tyson in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page of the SATURDAY STAR. "A purge will do more than restore honest administration. It will, once the sensational revelations are over, restore some confidence in the country. Most of all, a full-scale purge will set an example for future administration. A part cover-up, by limiting the scandal to isolated scapegoats, will do the opposite." In the past, "dirty tricks" "have been seen, and perhaps condoned at very high level, as 'necessary to combat an unscrupulous and violent enemy'. It is a short-sighted and extremely dangerous tactic. What is needed most for a peaceful future is a restoration of wider trust in the State and in the police."

Laws Need Changing—"Unfortunately, many whites still believe that they have a right to rule over me and to treat me like a third-class citizen," declares Joe Latakgomo in his "Write On!" column on the same page. "State President F.W. de Klerk said the country was moving towards a new dispensation." He also said that the process "had to be orderly and 'within the ambit of the law'. I wonder just what that means. How can issues be addressed when the law says they cannot be addressed? How can organisations even discuss those issues when they are not allowed to, by law?" "Surely, the problem is precisely the law, and if Mr de Klerk was so convinced that we are entering a new era, he should change the laws to make it possible for democratic processes to be instituted to address the challenges that face this country. Everyone—and I am sure that includes the State President—knows that in most cases in this country, the law is simply an ass. So his starting point should be to look at our statute books from cover to cover."

THE CITIZEN

UN 'Vendetta' Criticized—"The United Nations continues to pass resolutions condemning South Africa," notes the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 25 November in a page 6 editorial. "We are accustomed to the United Nations, that strange accumulation of mainly basket cases, attacking this country. Most of them are guilty of far worse breaches of human rights than anything of which we can be accused." "Tell us why it is only South Africa that must be sanctioned, isolated and reviled. Why indeed! Ah yes, apartheid is an abomination, but this country never killed off people like the Americans killed of their Indians, or the Australians their Aborigines." "Even now that apartheid is dying; even now when we have a government that is so reformist that it is startling its own followers and rousing its right-wing opponents to a pitch of fury," "the mealy-mouthed United Nations continues its vendetta against this country." "The solutions to South Africa's problems are not

going to be dictated by any outside power or by the United Nations itself. We ourselves will find those solutions, God willing, in peace, for the alternative is too ghastly to contemplate. It is time the rest of the world let us get on with it without their bloodyminded interference."

NEW NATION

'Police State, Death Squads Are One'—"Often when a police state is in the throes of collapse and decay, all its hideous secrets begin to surface, confirming suspicions long held by ordinary people. The revelations about the existence of death squads in South Africa are an example," asserts the Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 24-30 November in a page 6 editorial. "We are saddened but not surprised at the scale of these crimes because a police state and death squads are one." "It is important that these death squads must be understood within their political context; because they were created specifically to eliminate key political activists in the struggle against apartheid and thereby immobilise the entire democratic movement. Within this framework, therefore, the state of emergency must be seen as a logical consequence of the failure of the death squads in achieving their objective and stemming the tide of resistance. The emergency is clearly linked to the work of the death squads. We say that the emergency must be lifted so that the crimes committed by the state, in the name of the state, and in the name of law and order, should emerge."

TRANSVALER

Time for 'Big Talk' in Namibia Over—"Since yesterday all eyes have been focused on Windhoek's Tintenpalast, where the Namibian constitution is being drawn up," reports the Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 22 November in a page 6 editorial. "Awkward questions need answers. Will SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] be as stubborn as Nujoma after the election? Will it get the support of enough representatives to impose its will on the assembly? Will the constitution be democratic enough to be acceptable to the minorities? Will Afrikaner whites be reconciled and tempted to remain in the territory? Time will tell." "The 72 elected members must recognize that they have to convince the world that they are creating a viable state." "The time for big talk and chest-beating is over."

BEELD

Media Curbs Not Needed—"Curbs placed on the media under the emergency regulations are one of the most important points of criticism against the government," notes the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 23 November in a page 14 editorial. "The curbs were instituted at a stage when it was felt that, in particular, television coverage of unrest situations encouraged further violence. In the meantime, the country has become calmer. If the curbs did indeed help to soothe tempers,

the need for them has now passed." "That the government itself feels the media regulations should be lifted can be deduced from recent remarks by government leaders." "As Media Council chairman Jan Steyn said on Tuesday [21 November], the public ought to be properly informed so that they can make decisions, particularly now that a serious debate on reform is being conducted. Such decisions need all the facts on the realities of South Africa. The media can convey these successfully—provided they can maintain their credibility with the public, but not if the public suspects that the media are being prescribed to by the government."

27 Nov Press Review

MB271111089

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

No Surprise Over Hit Squad Claims—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 16 of Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 26 November the South African liberation movement owes former security policeman Dirk Coetzee and his "two fellow self-confessed murderers" involved in hit squad claims "a debt of gratitude." "They have put on record what might really have been happening within the forces of 'law and order'. The only surprise about the men's confessions is that anyone was surprised at all. Some of us have had our doubts all along, and Captain Coetzee and his men have merely confirmed those suspicions."

'Fallibility' of Legal System—The page 18 editorial refers to the "Queenstown Five" who were convicted of murder in 1987 for "having a common purpose with the unidentified necklace killer of Ms Nosipho Zanelo," and who were sentenced to hang. "This week, at the end of a retrial, Mr Justice C. Jansen still found them guilty of murder according to the principle of common purpose. But, instead of imposing the death penalty, he sentenced them each to an effective 20 months in jail. He found extenuating circumstances." "The contrast between the death sentence and several months in prison for the same offence, dramatically emphasises the fallibility of our legal system."

SUNDAY TIMES

President Must Act on Hit Squad Claims—"The public furore over police hit-squads—allegations, remember, that originated from within the SAP [South African Police] itself—has presented President de Klerk with his first serious domestic problem and a real test of his earnestness in cleaning up Pretoria's act," points out a page 28 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 26 November. "In his handling of affairs so far he has hardly put a foot wrong. He has displayed a refreshing willingness to confront even the most awkward issues head-on—be they marches, beaches, or interest rates—and he has earned high marks as a result." Thus, "to

preserve the good name he is steadily building, President de Klerk needs to get to the bottom of this ugly controversy with utmost speed."

Press Curbs Restrict Information for Government—A second editorial on the same page states: "If there is one thing that is hopelessly out of synchronisation in President De Klerk's campaign to restructure South African society, it is the Government's continued intervention in the marketplace of information." "Moreover, a free Press is a two-way street that transports information upwards as well as down. By restricting the media, the Government deprives itself of facts and opinions it would be wise to take account of."

THE CITIZEN

Government Must Show ANC Its Strength—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 November in its page 6 editorial says the government is trying to "create a climate for negotiation." But "the ANC [African National Congress] and its fronts are telling the story differently. They claim what is happening is a 'victory for the people'. To counter this, the government must not only be strong, but must be seen to be strong—and it must certainly not allow the ANC a free hand until, and if, it commits itself to peaceful solutions." "Although nearly 70 percent of the White electorate voted for the National Party [NP] and the Democratic Party, both of which are reformist, this is not to say that everyone who supported the NP agrees with what the government has been doing since the election."

THE STAR

Apartheid Alive in School System—Amid all his "encouraging moves" on open beaches and open central business districts President de Klerk "has just failed an acid test," affirms a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 November. "The limits of 'own affairs' ideology cannot allow his government to countenance mixed State schools. No matter how compelling the reasons to amend that archaic policy, no matter how desperate the pleas from those affected, apartheid remains alive and kicking in the school system."

BUSINESS DAY

CP Brings Segregation To Head—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 November in a page 8 editorial says: "No sane person wants the far-right Conservative Party ever to come to power, but its continued existence as an opposition party—and as a governing party in some municipalities—is not without benefits." The Conservative Party victories in places like Boksburg and Carletonville, "the return of whites-only signs and the boycotts by local coloured and black shoppers, brought the issue to a head." "It seems that the way to get rid of the 'sensitive' segregation the NP wants to retain might not be to attack it, but to let the CP support it."

SOWETAN

State 'Cynicism' on Media Regulations—In granting Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of NEW NATION, a limited

passport, "the Government has once more displayed the inconsistency and cynicism for which it is notorious," remarks the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 November. "We have had statements by the Government that it is looking at relaxing the media regulations. When an announcement on this relaxation is awaited the Government takes the type of bizarre action that leaves everybody confused."

TRANSVALER

Constituent Assembly Talks 'Encouraging'—"It is obviously still too early to become excited, but discussion at the first session of the constituent assembly in Windhoek is encouraging," declares Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 23 November in a page 6 editorial. "There is renewed hope that the direction taken by Namibia will be different from that taken elsewhere on the troubled continent. As stated earlier, it is still too early to say that enough has happened to allay all fears—but things are not as bad as was suspected." "We hope, on behalf of Namibians, that the responsibility and positive attitude that characterized the first session will be a lasting basis on which to build the future."

Mandela Not Only Key To RSA Future—A second editorial on the same page observes: "The clearer it becomes that government is not dragging its feet with reform, the more interesting the extraparliamentary politics in [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA] appears." "Shortly after Inkatha announced that it would participate in negotiation, a prominent black leader says it cannot be simply accepted that Mr Nelson Mandela will hold a leadership position in the African National Congress when he is released." "Mr Cyril Ramaphosa's view in the periodical, LEADERSHIP, must be regarded as authoritative since he is a heavyweight in the Mass Democratic Movement." "It should be apparent to those, who believe Mr Mandela is the only key to the future, that other black leaders also want a voice in the reform process."

DIE BURGER

Political Reform Linked to Media Freedom—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 24 November notes in a page 24 editorial that "in a speech last night in Cape Town Media Council Chairman Jan Steyn has broached two cardinal democratic values which the government should again address." "On the one hand Mr Steyn emphasizes the public's right to be informed and on the other he is concerned about the possible dismantling of justice's supreme authority." "South Africa has had to deal in both cases, amid attempts to promote a revolutionary climate, with a measure of state interference which is irreconcilable with the endorsement of a democratic governing system. As a result of the emergency regulations, not only is press freedom kept in check, but government is obliged to implement regulations on security, which in normal circumstances, could be regarded as misrepresentations of justice." "It is understandable

why government introduced these steps in the first place. As keeper of the peace it is duty bound to maintain law and order and to protect human lives. It is also the present government's stated intention to maintain and expand democracy." "Political reform is not possible without candid debate and it requires the media to play an important role."

VRYE WEEKBLAD

Police Reaction to Hit Squad Claims 'Despicable'—Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans on 24 November declares in a page 20 editorial that "South Africa has not lived through such confusion in a long time. It is pathetic. Following the revelation about a police hit squad in last week's VRYE WEEKBLAD, the police and those in the media that protect them blindly have immediately launched two campaigns. First, to blatantly tell lies and deny that the police would ever do such a thing, and second, to throw suspicion on Captain Dirk Coetzee by digging his past." "It should be clear to any right-thinking South African at this time that Dirk Coetzee, Almond Nofomela, and David Tshikalange were members of a hit squad. We as a nation are now obliged to acknowledge that which we always knew to be true. We find the police reaction despicable and government reaction both disappointing and irresponsible." "In the new South Africa we are going to need a police force that everyone can trust. A number of policemen telephoned VRYE WEEKBLAD this week to say they are happy that information about the hit squad had been revealed and that those elements in the police force should be eliminated." "The only person who can do something about this is the state president. This will be a greater test for him than the opening of beaches to all races."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Namibia Needs Economic Ties With 'Influential World'—"The irresponsible display of the Namibian leaders will unquestionably lead to the distrust of the influential world," states a page 4 editorial in DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 22 November. "We will not gain anything by retaining the friendship of all the poorest countries of the world." "We cannot live on good wishes alone." "What our country needs is the highest form of responsibility, of stability, of faith in the system of free enterprise, of investment possibilities, of friendship with those who have money and who are prepared to form an alliance with us." "Our economy must remain intact. The future must be built on this or there is no future."

Responsibility of Constitutional Assembly—DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans of 23 November says in a page 4 editorial that "the Constitutional Assembly should be viewed as a national affair. It does not belong to one party; it belongs to the country. All the participating parties are jointly responsible to the people of the country. No one party has more responsibility within the assembly hall will inspire trust in the country. It can be regarded as a cornerstone for development, for the economy, and for the maintenance of law and order."

Angola**Soviet, Cuban Advisors Execute MPLA Soldiers**

MB2511132189 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 25 Nov 89

[Text] [No dateline as received] Soviet and Cuban military advisers who were commanding a recently routed, large-scale military offensive against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in the central Angolan province of Bie have been accused of executing MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops fleeing the battlefield.

According to MPLA soldiers who surrendered to UNITA, Soviet and Cuban military advisers who commanded a large-scale military operation against UNITA in the Umpulo, Chikundo, Kukema, and Somakwamza regions on several occasions early this month personally executed MPLA soldiers who retreated from the battle-front to Bie city. This was apparently done in an attempt to stem the mass desertions of MPLA troops.

They added that MPLA commanders in the same area ordered troops to throw their seriously wounded comrades into the Kwanza River during the flight.

In September, the Luanda regime mounted a large-scale military offensive codenamed 11 November against UNITA in Bie, Kuando Kubango, and Cunene Provinces. The Bie offensive has since been routed.

Comoros**Further Reportage on Assassination, Aftermath****Former Army Figure Killed**

LD2711152189 Paris International Service in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Excerpt] He had just obtained by referendum the right to bid for a third presidential mandate, but Ahmed Abdallah, the Comoran head of state, who had had a sometimes rather turbulent political life, finally succumbed to the bullets of a commando apparently made up of former army officials, including Major Ahmed Mohamed, the former commander-in-chief, who resigned a few weeks ago, and who, furthermore, is reported to have been killed last night whilst attempting this operation.

This is what appears, furthermore, to have been confirmed this morning by French Government sources in Paris. [passage omitted]

Envoy: Not 'Coup Attempt'

MB2711152989 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Text] The Comoros trade representative in South Africa is playing down the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane.

Trade representative (Freddie Tillerman) says the assassination was not a coup attempt and that everything is back to normal in the Indian Ocean island group:

[Begin (Tillerman) recording] Well, the situation at the moment is that the Armed Forces have restored order, and calm is reigning in the Comoros. There is no street fighting, and there won't probably any kind of martial law or state of emergency. There might be a curfew for a couple of days, but that's all. [end recording]

However, reports received from the Comoros say there was fighting in the streets of the capital, Moroni, and there was some talk of Army units clashing with the presidential guard at the presidential palace.

The spokesman for Sun International, which operates two hotels on the island, says it's business as usual, and the hotels' guests are in no danger.

Opposition Leader Reacts

MB2711161689 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Nov 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] President Ahmed Abdallah of the Comoro Islands has been assassinated just 3 weeks after a referendum which would have given him a third 6-year term in office if he had lived. [passage omitted]

Abdallah himself came to power in a coup against Ali Soilih in 1978. One of Soilih's ministers was Salim Ahmed. He was detained by Abdallah for 4 years and now leads an exile opposition group in Paris.

On the line, Chris Greene asked Mr Ahmed if the opposition had anything to do with the killing of President Abdallah:

[Begin recording] [Ahmed] No, none of the declared opposition groups in the Comoros would have anything to do with such an abominable act. It is against the nature of the Comorians, and I can be categorical that the arm that was used to kill Abdallah was not fired by any Comorian.

[Greene] Are you saying that this attack was (?by the) mercenaries?

[Ahmed] I would be categorical on that because I know for sure that Mr Abdallah's protection was exclusively in the hands of foreign mercenaries, and, as things went on for the last 10 years, Abdallah's body could never be

separated for a distance of more than 10 meters from his first circle of protection provided by foreign mercenaries.

[Greene] So, who led this attack last night?

[Ahmed] Well, it would be very difficult for me from Paris to say who led the attack. I know from the signs that we have been getting for the last 2 to 3 weeks following the referendum, that the situation was extremely tense and that there was a conflict of interests between the different factions of the vested interests among the mercenary lobby in the Comoros. There were those who would have considered that Abdallah has served his time and that he was no longer serving the interests of the [word indistinct] and they wanted him to leave power in one way or another. Probably Abdallah did not see things in the same way, and, certainly, other sections would have thought of eliminating him in a more radical way and taken over. That is my assessment of the situation.

[Greene] So, those who led the attack, do you think they were in favor of reform?

[Ahmed] I would doubt that they were in favor of reform because within the same structure, the ones who have maintained Abdallah in the last 10 years, they are the ones who are running the show at this point in time. [end recording]

Abdallah's Opposition Detailed

LD2711194789 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The assassination of Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane yesterday evening in Moroni: Uncontrolled elements of the Army launched an attack upon the presidential palace and killed President Abdallah. One of the men of the presidential guard, Lieutenant (Gafar Abdallah) was also killed during the shooting. [Words indistinct] to know whether it was a coup d'etat or an isolated operation carried out by soldiers opposed to the president.

President Abdallah's funeral took place today at Domoni, Anjouan Island. His body was transferred there this morning. A national 3-day mourning throughout the country was ordered by the Supreme Court Chairman (Said Mohammed Johar), who is the acting president, in accordance with the Constitution.

The situation is quiet in Moroni, but one may wonder how long that will last. In the constitutional referendum on 5 November, on whether or not President Abdallah was allowed to present his candidature for a third-term of office, 92 percent voted yes. These results provoked a radicalization of those opposed to President Abdallah's regime. The opposition indeed found in these results a form of life presidency in his favor. Concerning his biography, (Moana) reports on a very long-lasting political career. [passage omitted]

Elected president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros on 22 October 1978, he was re-elected to the same post on 20 September 1984. His mandate was to end in September 1990.

In accordance with the initial text of the Constitution, it is the Supreme Court chairman who handles the destiny of the Comoros, as the new text, which was approved on 5 November, has not yet been promulgated.

No precise account of the assault on the presidential palace has been issued officially. In any case, a presidential election must take place within 20 to 40 days, in order to elect a new president, in accordance with the old and new constitutions, even if the latter is not promulgated.

During the campaign for the referendum on the amendment to the Constitution, the opposition expressed itself publicly by denouncing the procedure as unconstitutional. The opposition to Abdallah's regime is made up of his former collaborators, notably Mr Ali Mroudjae, a former minister; Ali Bazi Selim, a former minister of state; [former President] Ali Solih's Foreign Minister (Muzawar Abdallah), and the France-based opposition, including the Union for Democracy in the Comoros, which supports the assembly ex-chairman ('Mohammed Solih). The referendum results were greatly contested by both local and France-based opposition groups.

Opposition Head Denies Involvement

AB2811093189 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 28 Nov 89

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] We start this morning with the death of the president of the Comoro Islands, 70-year old Ahmed Abdallah. It now seems that he died at around midnight on Sunday night, during a 1-hour battle with a group of soldiers. It was President Ahmed Abdallah who declared independence from France in 1975, only to be overthrown just a few weeks later in a military coup led by Ali Soilih. When Ali Soilih was, in his turn, overthrown by a group of mercenaries, Ahmed Abdallah returned from exile in France to be reinstated as president.

Well, the circumstances that led to his assassination are still a little bit unclear. So, we spoke to (Salim Himid), exiled leader of the (Mbona Ntchi) opposition group, who is in Paris. Fidelis Waye asked him if he thought any of the opposition groups might have been involved.

[Begin recording] [(Himid)] I am not in any way involved, and I can speak with authority that none of the civilian opponents to the regime of Ahmed Abdallah would ever be involved in such an abominable act.

[Waye] Then what is the [words indistinct] involved? Whom do you think is responsible for the assassination?

[(Himid)] The responsible people of the assassination of President Abdallah have to be found within the intimate

circle of the foreign mercenary lobby under the guidance of the notorious international outlaw, Bob Denard, who has been in command in the Comoros in the past 10 years, ever since President Abdallah was put back into power by these very people, after the overthrow of Ali Soilih's revolutionary regime, and the subsequent assassination of President Ali Soilih.

[Waye] But that will be somehow strange for the mercenaries, who have been governing for the last 10 years, to all of a sudden turn up against him and kill him?

[(Himid)] There is nothing strange about it, because these are mercenaries, and mercenaries only know one language—the language of violence and money.

[Waye] Who do you think, then, has spoken or directed the mercenaries to do so this time?

[(Himid)] They did not have to be directed by anyone except themselves, because Mr Abdallah's hold to the mercenaries has been a source of permanent embarrassment.

[Waye] Has Mr Abdallah himself been an embarrassment to the mercenaries?

[(Himid)] Well, in the end, yes, because Abdallah had to decide whether he was going to remain with the mercenaries and be confronted with the overall ostracization from the international body and specialists (?from banks) who like to help the Comoran people in their struggle for development, but would have found that Mr Abdallah's hanging of the Comoran people's lives together with the mercenaries was a serious handicap.

[Waye] So do you think the mercenaries under Bob Denard are now in power in Comoros?

[(Himid)] Well, they have been in power for the last 10 years, they are still in power, because they are the ones who run business in the Comoros, and they may also be in power even tomorrow. [end recording]

After speaking to (Salim Himid), Fidelis went on to contact the editor of the Paris-based Indian Ocean newsletter, (Maurice Botpaul). They very closely monitor events in the islands of the Indian Ocean. So what did he think lay behind the assassination?

[Begin recording] [(Botpaul)] The most obvious reason is that Commandant Ahmed Mohammed, who is the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the island, tried to make a coup and to take power and overthrow the government, but it failed. The mercenaries, who were ensuring security on the islands, are in control of the situation now.

[Waye] Do you think this particular assassination has any similarities with the assassination of the former President Ali Soilih?

[(Botpaul)] No, I think that is completely different. When Ali Soilih was assassinated, it was a coup which was made by the mercenaries, who put Ahmed Abdallah

in power. In this case, it is the chief of staff of the Army who tried to make a coup against the president.

[Waye] But surely you cannot rule out completely the involvement of the mercenaries, because it is being claimed that it was very difficult during the whole 10 years he has been in power to assault him because of the tight security and protection which was assured by the mercenaries under the leadership of Bob Denard?

[(Botpaul)] The chief of the Army was the only person who is in a position to oppose Bob Denard and his men. And what happened last month was that Commandant Ahmed was dismissed of his functions, and I think that was one of the reasons why he decided to make a coup.

[Waye] Supposing the next president do not like them to stay in Comoros, do you think the mercenaries would go out willingly, or they would try to...

[(Botpaul), interrupting] I do not think they will go willingly. [end recording]

Newsmen Confined; Funeral Postponed

AB2811122589 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT
28 Nov 89

[Text] Dzaoudzl, Mayotte, Nov 28 (AFP)—Six French journalists who flew into the Comoro Islands Monday and Tuesday to cover the funeral of President Ahmed Abdallah, who was assassinated Sunday, have been confined to their hotel, reliable sources in this neighbouring French territory said. The newsmen are a four-man crew from the AITV International Television Agency and a reporter and photographer from the journal DE L'ILE DE REUNION. Their equipment has been confiscated and they cannot have contact with the outside world, the sources said.

Mr. Abdallah's funeral, originally set for Monday, was postponed until Tuesday afternoon.

The 70-year-old leader, who three weeks ago won backing in a referendum to alter the constitution so that he could start a third six-year term next year, was reportedly killed by Army mutineers.

Some unconfirmed reports in the Kenyan capital Nairobi said former Army Chief Major Ahmed Mohamed, who quit in September, led the attack. But sources here said the major was on another island at the time.

200 Arrested; Situation 'Calm'

AB2811141089 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT
28 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 28 (AFP)—Some 200 people have been arrested in the Comoro Islands following Sunday's assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah, according to political sources contacted Tuesday from the Kenyan capital.

They reported that the situation was completely calm on the three Indian Ocean islands, where the authorities have decreed 40 days mourning. Mr. Abdallah's funeral was due to take place later Tuesday at his home village of Bomoni on Anjouan Island. The sources repeated earlier reports that former Army Chief Major Ahmed Mohamed, who quit at the end of September, was behind an attempted coup by mutinous soldiers in the 500-strong armed forces. But he had not taken part personally in the attack on the president and had taken refuge on an adjoining island, they said.

A businessman who travels often in the region said however that French mercenary Bob Denard, who restored Mr. Abdallah to power in a coup in 1978, was responsible. He was fleeing under serious threat from growing South African influence in the archipelago, and apparently turned against Maj. Mohamed to make him take the blame for the slaying, the businessman said.

No official reasons were given when the major resigned. But sources spoke of a smuggling connection. Since stepping down, he had allegedly had a number of meetings with opposition figures.

Mr. Denard, with 30 other French and Belgian mercenaries, was responsible for building up a well-trained and well-armed presidential guard, also of about 500 men. The Army resented its preferential status.

The government, with Supreme Court President Said Djohar acting as interim president under the Constitution, had still to make any official statement. Aviation sources said Hayaya Airport serving the capital Moroni on the main island of Grande-Comore was open to traffic as usual.

Mozambique

Chissano: MNR Head Allowed To Attend Talks

MB2711195489 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Nov 89

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano confirmed that the Mozambican Armed Forces had allowed MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandit commander Afonso Dhlakama to leave the country in August so that he could meet with Mozambican religious leaders in Nairobi and receive from them the government's principles on which dialogue could be based.

Speaking at a mass rally on Saturday [25 November] in [word indistinct] city of Chimoio, Comrade Chissano said that, initially, Dhlakama had not wanted to attend the Nairobi meeting. He had placed as a condition that the Mozambican Government recognizes his group as a

political party. Comrade Chissano added that Dhlakama rejected a proposal of a meeting with the churchmen and demanded instead a meeting with government representatives. The government rejected Dhlakama's demands, replying that any dialogue should merely [words indistinct] to find ways of ending the war.

Correction to Mediation 'Progressing Well'

MB2611190189

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Zimbabwean, Kenyan Mediation 'Progressing Well,'" published in the 24 November 1989 Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 23:

Page 23, second column, second paragraph, first sentence should read: The two leaders have met at least three times since then to review the issue and negotiations between Mozambican church leaders and the South African-supported RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits.

The Mozambican Government, through the church leaders, have been trying to persuade RENAMO to end its armed banditry and join in the development of the country.

The Mozambican Government has drawn up a peace proposal document. RENAMO countered this by issuing its own proposals, which the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party has dismissed as "nonsense."

Presidents Moi and... (adding dropped passage)

Swaziland

Prime Minister Orders Police 'Hit Squad' Probe

MB2811100189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0951 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] Mbabane, Nov 28, SAPA—Swazi Prime Minister Obed Dlamini has ordered a full inquiry into allegations published in a South African newspaper at the weekend that two senior Swazi Police officials had collaborated with SA [South African] Police "hit squads."

A spokesman for the prime minister's office, under which the Swaziland Police department falls, said the allegations against former Police commissioner Mr Titus Msibi and the present assistant commissioner of police, Mr Alfred Bhembe, were "very serious" and an inquiry would be held to determine whether there was any truth in them. Meanwhile, both Mr Bhembe and Mr Msibi have strongly denied the allegations and said they would take legal action.

**END OF
FICHE**

DATE FILMED

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